

THE JINGLING GOLD.

JOHN SHERMAN ON HIS PROJECT.

For We Propose to Accomplish Reconciliation—
Pay off the Government for the War—
Save Other Methods for Making a Short
Blanket Cover a Long Nose.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—A committee of bankers from the Baltimore clearing-house association called on Secretary Sherman this afternoon in relation to the re-sumption act, and what action is expedient to be adopted by the Baltimore banks in aiding and co-operating in the resumption by the government of special payments on January 1st, next. In reply to a number of questions submitted, the secretary said: "I inferred, gentlemen, from the appointment you made with me that such small questions as you now propose would be submitted to me, but as the law requires us officially to report to congress in little more than a week upon the very topics you suggest, it would be manifestly improper for me to now discuss them in such details as frankness would require, but I may say a few things which will substantially answer the object of this interview. It is true that actual redemption is confined by law to the office of the assistant treasurer at New York. This is a wise provision, for it would be inexpedient to SCATTER THE REDEMPTION FUND

so that it would not be readily available.

Redemption in New York, the chief commercial city of the country, establishes the quality of United States notes with coin, and this is the main thing, and carries with it their equality in all parts of the United States.

The difficulties suggested by the Baltimore banks could be met by either of several expedients. First, this department can now by express provision of law or exchange coin for greenbacks. This has been done for years at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and other leading ports, as far as the premium for gold as the market rate at New York. This could be continued after January 1st, when at New York the rate will be at par, and therefore the same elsewhere; second, the United States notes being at par with coin can, I think, under the existing law, be

RECEIVED FOR CUSTOMS DUTIES,

and this is the only purpose for which coin is required by law to be paid to the government by a citizen, and it is the purpose for which it is usually desired. If there is any doubt upon this point, congress may expressly authorize it. Third, if United States notes are taken for duties in New York they must be taken for duties in every port in the United States; otherwise an unconstitutional preference would be made in favor of one port over other ports in the United States. Fourth, after resumption the United States notes must be held and maintained.

AT PAR FOR ALL PURPOSES

in all parts of the United States. They can be transported easily and speedily, while coin cannot be so readily and cheaply moved. It would seem that if we secure absolutely the convertibility of United States notes into coin at the chief commercial city, we practically secure the same convertibility at every other place in the United States. Exchange is usually in favor of New York, but the temporary premium elsewhere will be insignificant and cannot exceed the small cost of transporting United States notes to New York. That may and has occurred when specific payments were the rule everywhere, and is less likely to occur now when we have a uniform paper circulation current in all parts of the United States.

My general answer, therefore, to you is that the United States will maintain its notes at par in coin in all parts of the United States, and will do so by redemption of such notes as are presented to the assistant treasurer at New York, and by receipt of United States notes for both customs duties and bonds. I think this can be done without change of the law. But as to this, congress must be the judge. The treasury will treat United States notes and coin

AS AN EQUAL EQUIVALENT

in all respects with the government, and all business operations in the United States will adapt itself to the same standard. Having stated this much I do not think that I ought to go further, and perhaps in my desire to be frank I may have broached the question that should await the opening of congress.

FEDERAL FACTS.

The Baltimore Sugar Cases—The Homeopathic Fever Commission—De partment Matters.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Secretary Sherman says that the Baltimore sugar cases have settled the fact that Demerara sugars were artificially colored to defraud the revenue, and therefore properly seized, and the defendants were not proven to have known it was fraud; therefore they are not technically guilty under the anti-monopoly act. He still had not yet received the official decision on the finding of the jury, but if it was as reported he would rise every cargo of refined sugars hereafter arriving by steamship, and that the same would be placed on the grade at which they were valued without the artificial coloring.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, now in Washington, has given five hundred dollars as a contribution to the fund for defraying the expenses of the homeopathic fever commission, to be used in New Orleans in a week or two. The contribution is to be invested, probably by the alleged successful treatment by homeopathy, and to collect evidence for statistical information.

Wesleyan Institute of homeopathy, appointed the physicians as a commission: Drs. W. H. Holcombe, New Orleans; T. C. Verdi, Washington; J. A. Dake, Philadelphia; W. L. Breyfogle, Louisville; E. N. Price, Chattanooga; B. W. James, Philadelphia; F. H. Orme, Atlanta.

The medical and sanitary library mentioned in the resolution adopted at yesterday's session of the public health association in Richmond, under the presidency of Surgeon-General J. R. Barnes, of the United States army, and not Surgeon-General Woodward, as erroneously stated.

The mail, which yesterday departed between Miami City and Galveston, was delayed a few hours, and a written contract having been made for the service for the next two months pending some permanent arrangement.

Some further testimony was taken to-day in the case of Fitz John Porter. Captain John N. Piatt, formerly of General Pope's staff, testified that at 8 o'clock on the morning of August 1st, Porter sent him an order to the postmaster directing Porter to proceed with his corps toward Gainesville. Witness insisted, on strict cross-examination, that the order was directed to Porter and afterward to McDowell before 9 o'clock the same morning.

ERMINIE SKETCHES.

The New Judges of Georgia.

JUDGE THOMAS G. LAWSON, judge of the Georgia circuit, born the 20th of May, 1831. He was educated in old field schools and afterwards graduated at Mercer University. He studied law in 1859 in Augusta under Judge Starnes, of the supreme court of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He returned to Putnam county, where he has resided ever since. During the war from 1861 to 1865, he was a member of the Georgia legislature. After the war he pursued the practice of his profession and was the democratic nominee for congress in his district in 1868. He was an able and popular speaker, and throughout his political and legal career, he has made a record of whatever Georgian should be proud. His record and services, we are assured, have given entire satisfaction.

JUDGE J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,

judge of the Rome circuit, was re-elected by

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1878.

VOL. XI.

NO. 148.

BIRDS OF PREY.

WHOSE PRANKS KEEP US IN A STEW.

A full vote. Judge Underwood is one of the distinguished members of the family whose name is well known in connection with the history of Georgia. His father was one of the ablest and purest judicial officers of that state. He has not the date of his birth, but he is a big fellow. He is the appointed judge of the Rome circuit by Governor Smith, and his re-election is sufficient endorsement as to his ability to hold his office. He has gained the entire confidence he had gained in the Rome circuit.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

He was governor of Georgia from 1855 to 1857. Was afterwards United States senator and candidate for vice-president in 1860. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1865, but failed to secure his seat. He has since been often mentioned in connection with this place, but was appointed to the request of Holder, B. Durfee. Two young men came to Chase's house the day when he passed a letter to the Union militia officers, making a statement of his defection. They stated that the books of the mill were loaded upon a team owned by Holder. B. Durfee, who stated they should be burned either in Chase's furnace or in his (Durfee's) or in a field at Steeplebrook. They were burned at Steeplebrook. The books were burned at Durfee's.

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Judge in whom every confidence may be placed, and who will hold again his place.

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84 BOURBON STREET.

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The Weekly Edition is served at \$10 per annum, or 50 copies for \$250.

Agents wanted in every city, town and country in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements for fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news, briefly put, selected from all parts of the country.

All letters or despatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 24, 1878.

We do not mind the glucose that sweetens our coffee, but when we think of the muriate of tin that goes with it—well, no matter.

Every person who buys a copy of this morning's issue of THE CONSTITUTION is entitled to a supplement that contains a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter. There is no better way to head off laziness or carelessness in those who make a business of selling the Sunday issue than to insist on all that the publishers offer.

It begins to be plain that the New York and New England bankers will not be permitted to say what shall and what shall not be legal-tender. The people have elected men to decide what shall be legal-tender in this country, and those men are expected to see that their decision, which is that of the people, is not nullified. The banks were not elected.

The western bankers are not willing to become law breakers, and even the Baltimore bankers do not see how resumption at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York is to help them. The truth is, the bankers west and south of New York are seeking shelter. Any excuse will do to escape from the programme of nullification laid down by the northeastern bankers, whose rashness begins to be recognized as sheer madness.

The plot of the eastern bankers that they reject silver because they desire to aid resumption is altogether too attenuated. Is not a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar for resumption purposes? The banks care comparatively nothing for law or resumption. What they are after is the enhancement of the money they hold in stock by the adoption of an exclusive gold standard. If to accomplish this they can tamper under foot without punishment a law of the land, all law may as well be abolished, and a deed of the country made directly to the money power.

The people of New York city are as mad as people generally become, all on account of what they have been eating under very tempting forms. They have ascertained, among other things, that car-loads of glucose are daily manufactured at a cost of not over two cents a pound, and that they have been buying a good share of it in the shape of honey, fruit syrups, preserved fruit, maple syrup and other food at figures that covered immense profits. A specimen of sugar-house syrup was exhibited last week in a public meeting that, on analysis, proved to consist of 30 per cent. of sugar and 70 per cent. of glucose. We drink the stuff in beer, roll it under our tongues in tobacco, and swallow it in at least a score of articles of food, but in no instance do we get it at reasonable rates.

Scotland's fund for the relief of the unfortunate stockholders of the Glasgow bank has reached a million and a quarter dollars in less than a month, and it is as unique as it is large. It is for the benefit of "poor rich people," of widows and orphans reduced without fault of their own to poverty. Not a dollar of the money is to go to the creditors of the bank, but by some process not exactly devised yet it is to be drafted over to the unfortunate in handsome sums as fast as the sufferers are discharged from their bank liabilities through bankruptcy, and pending that event, in such a way as to relieve their pressing necessities. The canny sons of Scotland propose to lighten the grief of their fund is without precedent.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is happy, we fear, without reason. The available coin balance on the second of this month was \$142,710,293, and after making allowance for interest due in November and December for the Halifax award, he thinks he will have on New Year's day for resumption purposes \$151,030,963 in coin. We hope he may have even the odd three dollars of this handsome sum. We hope, too, that the promised equivalency of paper and coin will prove permanent; but our hope grows faint when Mr. Sherman bases his scheme of resumption upon the fact that one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks will not be presented for redemption. Even that would leave one hundred and fifty millions to be presented over and over again, because he redeems. The stock of coin will be exhausted on the first round.

The solid south is not very grasping in the direction of officers. Take, for example, the army. There are now, says the Washington Post, in the pay of the United States 2,470 military gentlemen of commissioned rank. Of these, 2,273 are put down on the list as appointed from northern states, and 197 from the south. The number of general officers is 11, of whom 11 are from the north and 0 from the south. The adjutant-general's office employs 17, of whom 16 are northern men and 1 from the south. In the medical department the proportion is more equitable than in any other, there being 157 northern surgeons to 25 southerners. In the cavalry there are 384 northern officers to 50 southern; in the artillery 259 to 23, and in the infantry 831 to 55. Of the 197 officers classed as belonging to southern states only 5 are above the rank of captain, while 167 are below that grade. It therefore appears that the regular army is a thoroughly sectional institution.

A French Duelist.

If there is anything the public likes it is to hear that two acrobatic French statesmen have fought a bloodless duel. The news that Paule Cassagnac had been expelled from the French assembly was received with regret, not merely because he is the greatest living impersonator of French vengeance, but because he represents, in some sort, the white-handed and bloody-minded era of chivalry that gives scope and tone to the everyday life of

dry-goods clerks and other commercial "gentlemen" who have been taught to seek the retraction of imagined insults at the mouth of the infernal derringer.

The latest pair of this kind was between M. de Fourton and Leon Gambetta. The latter didn't desire to fight and resorted to every means short of an abject apology, but M. de Fourton was determined to have such a rumpus as is provided for by the code. Gambetta thereupon chose pistols, greatly to the dissatisfaction of de Fourton, and the seconds agreed that the principals should attempt to murder each other at a distance of thirty-five paces. From all accounts the affair was very neatly and beautifully conducted, and everybody was satisfied with the performance, which was altogether recherche. The graphic account from which we gain our information, cabled at the expense of some of our most esteemed contemporaries, states that the bold combatants repaired to a pastoral resort near Châlons, and then they endeavored to do each other hurt, after the manner of those whose honor has been grossly wounded. The pistols were loaded, the able men took their stands, the word was given, two vague shots were fired, and then all hands proceeded to partake of a choice breakfast that had been prepared beforehand. The gravaman of the offense appears to have been that Gambetta alluded to some casual remarks of M. de Fourton in a tone that seemed to imply that the latter was a falsifier, and from this the fierce duel which has been cabled at great expense to the newspapers at least two continents, arose.

It was perfectly clear to us that either had killed the other, something serious would have resulted. That is to say, one or the other of these courageous men would have been hurt. But duels are duels, and a duel in France appears to be pretty much the same as a duel in Georgia, and each is harmless in its way. The system of dueling is, in this way, a sort of civilian. Two men get frightened and one challenges the other. Thereupon they both buy a basket of champagne apiece and embark for a sand-bar in a neighboring state. Then the pistols are loaded, the word is given, and each fires in the moon. Then they shake hands with the delighted surgeons, declare that their honor is satisfied, and go back to town and make night hideous with their enthusiasm. It is nothing to us whether Gambetta indulged in the usual spree, or whether de Fourton went swaggering home and kicked the chamberlain, but it is a blessing to know that the chivalrous Frenchman and the riotous Georgians look at matter through the same pair of lorgnettes. We trust M. Gambetta, and M. de Fourton will be as lucky in other affairs of honor as this, and England cannot maintain her supremacy over the Indian princes unless she rectifies her western frontier by annexing the mountain claim that her armies are now trying to force.

The country is practically cut in two, there being no other practicable military road between Cabul and Herat and southern Afghanistan. It is even thought that the objective point of the Quetta column may be Herat, given as the distance is; but the probability is, that it intends to carry Candahar, and then to assist the Koormum column, with a view to facilitate the operations of the column that is to march on Cabul.

The Quetta and Peshawar columns are, in fact, expected to do the principal work of the campaign. All the columns have the advantages of telegraph lines and are therefore reasonably secure against unexpected concentrations of an opposing force acting on interior lines.

The ability of the English to overcome the Afghans, and their natural and climatic advantages would not be doubted if this is thought to be an unusually large-sized army. If the subjects of the queen in the Punjab remain quiet and Russia keeps her hands off. On account of the elevation of the country all operations must cease in the course of another month. It is not, therefore, likely that the English commander expects to do more this year than to secure advantageous positions for a vigorous campaign in the spring. The troops could thus hold the passes and be where fevers would not decimate their ranks, the Peshawar valley being deadlier than bullets. Russia will do nothing this year. What she will do when Cabul and Herat are in danger is, after all, the puzzling feature of the problem. She is now an unofficial ally of the ameer. She created the present difficulty, and her officers are going to Cabul to Bucharist, just as they went to Bucharist. She cannot afford to let Shere Ali be crushed, and England cannot maintain her supremacy over the Indian princes unless she rectifies her western frontier by annexing the mountain claim that her armies are now trying to force.

Legislative Summary.

The general assembly has not done much during the past week except to get rid of a lot of important elections.

Monday—The senate engaged itself all day in the discussion of the reports on officers to be elected by the legislature. The majority report declaring that there were vacancies in the Macon, the Southwestern, and the Atlanta circuits.

Tuesday—The house reconsidered the election for the seat for Camden county, now held by Thomas H. Butler, colored, was made the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. WHITEHORN REID says the negroes in one precinct voted for the democrats at the muzzle of democratic revolvers. Mr. Reid is exceedingly young in this business. He has yet to learn that the average negro will not vote when there are guns in sight.

BOB INGERSOLL remains firm for Blaine. This is bad for Mulligan's man.

THE time is not far distant when Mrs. Jenkins will come to be proof-reader of one of our valuable northern exchanges.

COLONEL JOHN WESLEY FORNEY announces that he is for Grant. This is the first substantial information we have had as to who was the real owner of Progress. We trust that Colonel Forney will continue to send us his valuable journal in exchange.

It is not known in what part of the country Bill Chandler has pitched his tent.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE calls New York a stanch old state. This is quite true. New York is democratic when her citizens vote.

BEN BUTLER's victory in Massachusetts is somewhat similar to that of the republican party in 1830.

MR. JEREMY GORDING BENNETT, who is now supposed to be in Afghanistan, will probably correspond with his valuable paper the New York Herald.

TAX northern papers are again beginning to quote from Lucius Lamar. We advise them to stop.

KING ALFONSO thinks Grant is the savior of his country. This is now and always will be a mooted question.

IT is impossible to remember about the ameer. In reply to several postal cards we will frankly state that we do not know his sex, nor the state of clothes he wears.

Mr. MAYER, the chocolate manufacturer, has had some curious guests. There was the man who went to thank him for writing "Break, Break, Break," the woman who had never seen her girl friend with a greater white than the official frites in Paris, while for the street are recommended boots of white leather with a tail, at midday or dark for dark. Reuben Menier—the old man who gave his wife is his stepmother-in-law and her brother's stepmother-in-law, etc.

—Of late years no attempt has been publicly made upon the life of Queen Victoria. The recent report of the assassination of the ameer is the first of its kind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the new constitution requires that a bill must have a majority of the total votes of the general assembly before it can pass. This bill failed by two votes of a constitutional majority, it requiring 88 votes to put a bill through the house. A number of bills were put on first reading.

Tuesday—The senate refused to reconsider its action declaring vacancies in the Atlanta, Macon and Southwestern circuits. The following confirmations were made: Judges of county courts—J. M. Arnou, of Camden; W. D. Nottingham, of Houston; W. C. Beeks, of Spalding; John W. Powell, of Coweta. Solicitors of county courts—J. B. Conyers, of Bartow; L. A. Dugas, of Richmon.

At 12 o'clock the senate balloted for a United States senator. Mr. Cummings nominated General Gordon, and he received 42 votes—all cast. Mr. Harrison was absent and Mr. Holcombe declined to vote at all. The house reconsidered its action in failing to pass the bill reducing the number of judicial circuits. A large number of bills were read the first time and referred to the committees appropriate for them. At 2 o'clock the house went into an election for a United States senator. Mr. Turner, of Brooks, nominated General John B. Gordon. General Gordon received 165 votes; ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson received five votes, and Hon. W. E. Smith one vote. The result was enthusiastically applauded by the entire house.

Mr. LONGFELLOW, in his character of poet, has had some curious guests. There was the man who went to thank him for writing "Break, Break, Break," the woman who had never seen her girl friend with a greater white than the official frites in Paris, while for the street are recommended boots of white leather with a tail, at midday or dark for dark. Reuben Menier—the old man who gave his wife is his stepmother-in-law and her brother's stepmother-in-law, etc.

—Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON says that the feeling in England toward America is the feeling of unwilling respect toward a powerful competitor, and that the Americans are not much liked in the eyes of the English millers and American machinery and inventions are steadily advancing in the English market. Mr. CHAMBERLIN, M. F., told the house in joint session at noon, and the vote for United States senator was consolidated. The bill was passed by 165 to 55.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN is the radical sheet in the south, has suspended its publication.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN is fond of taking up political topics whenever the big politicians do not do so.

THE UNITED STATES will come back from Paris with 500 pieces. We only had some nine hundred exhibitors.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK will be open at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT thinks one of the results of the pending investigation in this state will be to divide our politics "into two opposing factions."

BISHOP GROSS, of the Catholic church, ordered a thanksgiving for the preservation of health and good crops in all the churches in the diocese on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.

COLUMBUS TIMES: THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is for the amera. The majority report declaring that there were vacancies in the Macon, the Southwestern and the Atlanta circuits was adopted.

THE HOUSE PASSED A RESOLUTION THAT THE ELECTION FOR THE SENATE SHOULD BE HELD AT 11 O'CLOCK THURSDAY.

THURSDAY—The senate heard a few bills the second time and then repaired to the hall of the house for the election of judges. The house had scarcely settled to business before the hour for the election of judges had arrived. At 11 o'clock both houses went into joint session. President Lester in the chair, and the election of judges was had. For the Augusta circuit Claborn Sneed, Wm. Gibson and C. C. Jones were nominated. The following was the vote: Sneed, 136; Gibson, 52; Jones, 23. The election for the Brunswick circuit resulted in the election of Hon. John L. Harris, who received 190 votes.

For the Flint circuit there was a close election between Hon. J. S. Boynton and Hon. A. M. Speer. After all the changes the vote stood: Boynton, 88; Speer, 112; John J. Floyd, 9. Judge Floyd's name had been withdrawn and his friends had gone to the other candidates. The election for the Macon circuit resulted in the choice of Hon. Thomas G. Simmons by 178 votes; 29 votes were cast for Judge W. L. Grice.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was unanimously re-elected judge of the Middle circuit. The joint session dissolved to meet again at 3 o'clock. The Ocmulgee circuit was then taken up and Hon. T. G. Lawson elected by the following vote: T. G. Lawson, 121; G. T. Bartlett, 52; Augustus, 40.

For the Patavin circuit the vote stood, Hon. Arthur Hood, 121; Hon. L. C. Hoyt, 59. For the Rose circuit the vote was, John W. H. Underwood, 127; W. H. Dabney, 31; C. N. Featherstone, 38; T. L. Alexander, 16. For the southern circuit

the country army. Mr. HOPE is an M. A. of the university of Oxford, and well known in the polo clubs of New York. The father, Colton HOPE, changed his name from that to that of his son.

Miss EDITH LINDSAY, the colored scullion, has finished a bullet in Rome last winter. Miss LINDSAY will be the next president, and adds that she does not know who is better fitted for that position.

THE new separation act in England allows a magistrate to grant a wife a separation from her husband, but does not allow her to grant a husband a separation from her.

The Boston police have lately found among the negroes in the city a number of persons of the house of prostitution.

—Some of our exchanges are printing articles about wax-producing trees.

—The Pechanga has been secured as far as the Ladang Pass, and they have met with a hostile reception, and were forced to retreat.

—The Dutch Sumatra expedition is exploring the river Davao and tributaries.

—The Penang has been secured as far as the Ladang Pass, and they have met with a hostile reception, and were forced to retreat.

—The head chief of the Winnibago tribe of Indians was robbed of \$200 while in Chicago on the route to Baltimore. He is a member of the tribe of Indians who have been here for many years.

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CONSTITUTION BUILDING,

24 BROAD STREET.

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The Weekly Edition is served at \$1 40 per annum, ten copies for \$12 50.

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Correspondence containing important news, briefly put, submitted from all parts of the country.

All letters or despatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 24, 1878.

We do not mind the glucose that sweetens our coffee, but when we think of the muriate of tin that goes with it—well, no matter.

EVERY person who buys a copy of this morning's issue of THE CONSTITUTION is entitled to a supplement that contains a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter. There is no better way to head off laziness or carelessness in those who make a business of selling the Sunday issue than to insist on all that the publisher offers.

It begins to be plain that the New York and New England bankers will not be permitted to say what shall and what shall not be legal-tender. The people have elected men to decide what shall be legal-tender in this country, and those men are expected to see that their decision, which is that of the people, is not nullified. The banks were not elected.

The western bankers are not willing to become law breakers, and even the Baltimore bankers do not see how resumption at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York is to help them. The truth is, the bankers west and south of New York are seeking shelter. Any excuse will do to escape from the programme of nullification laid down by the northeastern bankers, whose rashness begins to be recognized as sheer madness.

The plies of the eastern bankers that they reject silver because they desire to aid resumption is altogether too attenuated. Is not a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar for resumption purposes? The banks care comparatively nothing for law or resumption. What they are after is the enhancement of the money they hold in stock by the adoption of an exclusive gold standard. If to accomplish this they can trample under feet without punishment a law of the land, all law may as well be abolished, and a dead end of the country made directly to the money power.

The people of New York city are as mad as people generally become, all on account of what they have been eating under very tempting forms. They have ascertained, among other things, that car-loads of glucose are daily manufactured at a cost of not over two cents a pound, and that they have been buying a good share of it in the shape of honey, fruit syrup, preserved fruit, maple syrup and other food articles that covered immense profits. A specimen of sugar-cane syrup was exhibited last week in a public meeting that, on analysis, proved to consist of 30 per cent. of sugar and 70 per cent. of glucose. We drink the stuff in beer, roll it under our tongues in tobacco, and swallow it in at least a score of articles of food, but in no instance do we get it at reasonable rates.

SCOTLAND'S fund for the relief of the unfortunate stockholders of the Glasgow bank has reached a million and a quarter dollars in less than a month, and it is as unique as it is large. It is for the benefit of poor "rich people," of widows and orphans reduced without fault of their own, and almost without notice from affluence to poverty. Not a dollar of the money is to go to the creditors of the bank, but by some process not exactly devised as yet it is to be drafted over to the unfortunate in handsome sums as fast as the sufferers are discharged from their bank liabilities through bankruptcy, and, pending that event, in such a way as to relieve their pressing necessities. The canny sons of Scotland propose to lighten the grief of the victims of this gigantic piece of sordidness in a kindly and effectual manner. Their fund is without precedent.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is happy, we fear, without reason. The available coin balance on the second of this month was \$142,710,293, and after making allowance for interest due in November and December and for the Halifax award, he thinks he will have on New Year's day for resumption purposes \$151,030,963 in coin.

We hope he may have even the old three dollars of this handsome sum. We hope, too, that the promised equivalence of paper and coin will prove permanent; but our hope grows faint when Mr. Sherman bases his scheme of resumption upon the fact that one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks will not be presented for redemption. Even that would leave one hundred and fifty millions to be presented over and over again, because he redeems. The stock of coin will be exhausted on the first round.

THE solid south is not very grasping in the direction of officers. Take, for example, the army. There are now, says the Washington Post, in the pay of the United States 2,470 military gentlemen of commissioned rank. Of these, 2,273 are put down on the list as appointed from northern states, and 197 from the south. The number of general officers is 11, of whom 11 are from the north and 9 from the south. The adjutant-general's office employs 17, of whom 16 are northern men and 1 from the south. In the medical department the proportion is more equitable than in any other, there being 157 northern surgeons to 25 southern. In the cavalry there are 38 northern officers to 50 southern; in the artillery 259 to 23, and in the infantry 831 to 56. Of the 197 officers classed as belonging to southern states only 5 are above the rank of captain, while 167 are below that grade. It therefore appears that the regular army is a thoroughly sectional institution.

A French Duelist.

If there is anything the public likes it is to hear that two acrobatic French statesmen have fought a bloody duel. The news that Paule de Cassagnac had been expelled from the French assembly was received with regret, not merely because

he is the greatest living impersonator of French vengeance, but because he represents, in some sort, the white-handed and bloodied-minded era of chivalry that gives scope and tone to the everyday life of

dry-goods clerks and other commercial "gents" who have been taught to seek the retraction or implied insults of the mouth of the influential dervish.

The latest news of this kind was between M. de Fouron and Leon Gambetta. The latter didn't desire to fight and resorted to every means short of an abject apology, but M. de Fouron was determined to have such a rumpus as is provided for by the code. Gambetta thereupon chose pistols, ready to the disqualification of de Fouron, and the sensible agreed that the principals should attempt to murder each other at a distance of "fifty-five paces." From all accounts the affair was very neatly and beautifully conducted, and everybody was satisfied with the performance, which was altogether recherche. The graphic account from which we gain our information, cabled at the expense of some of our most esteemed contemporaries, states that the bold combatants repaired to a pastoral resort near Chatillon, and then they endeavored to do each other deadly hurt, after the manner of those whose honor has been grossly wounded. The pistols were loaded, the able men took their stands, the word was given, two vague shots were fired, and then all hands proceeded to partake of a choice breakfast that had been prepared beforehand. Russia will be nothing this year. What she will do when Cabul and Herat are in danger, is still to be seen. The Queen and the Prince of Wales are in the Punjab, and Russia keeps her hands off. On account of the elevation of the country all operations must cease in the course of another month. It is not, therefore, likely that the English commander expects to do more this year than to secure advantages for a vigorous campaign in the spring. The troops could thus hold the passes and be where fevers would not decimate their ranks, the Peshawar valley being deadlier than bullets. Russia will be nothing this year. What she will do when Cabul and Herat are in danger, is still to be seen. The Queen and the Prince of Wales are in the Punjab, and Russia keeps her hands off. 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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

XVITH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate, Saturday, November 24, 1878.
The session at 10 o'clock, the president in his chair.
The mayor was offered by the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the judiciary committee, made a report, which was taken and read.

MESSAGE.

One received from the governor, containing a special communication to him, and specifically asked the consideration of the senate in executive session.

MESSAGE BILL.

concerning the local and special legislation having been adopted and transferred to the house of representatives, that body concurred in the resolution, which it passed, and announced a conference committee, and the same of the same of the senate.

Mr. McDaniel moved that the senate adjourn to its usual place, to the said adjournment of the house of representatives.

Mr. Wellborn moved that the senate refuse to adjourn to agree to the same.

Mr. Bowe was in favor of the senate's refusing to agree to the position of the house.

After quite a debate participated in by Messrs. Holloman, Bowe, Howell, McDaniel and others, the measure voted first on the question to recede from its refusal to agree to the house motion.

On this proposition the ayes and nays were called for—aye, 22; nays, 23. So the motion to recede did not prevail.

The motion of Mr. McDaniel to adjure to the adjournment of the house of representatives, that a committee of conference be appointed, was submitted and pre-ferred. Committee—Messrs. Hawkins, Howell, Stephens.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate went into executive session: Hon. F. D. Bigubign, judge of the county court of Baldwin; Hon. J. H. Hall, judge of the circuit court of Fulton; Hon. R. C. Rodgers, judge of the county court of Washington; Hon. G. E. Thomas, Jr., solicitor of the county of Muscogee.

BILL READ SECOND TIME.

The bill to facilitate business in the courts of this state, and for other purposes, was reported on by a majority and a motion of Mr. Perry, this bill was taken up and made the special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

BILL READ.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, leave of absence was granted to Mr. McLeod.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Turner—That the committee of the senate on the penitentiary, and the same committee of the house, be consolidated, and made a committee of the general assembly.

Mr. Alston, of DeKalb—A bill to regulate the road laws of DeKalb county.

Mr. Alston asked permission of two-thirds to withdraw. The chair ruled that the position was correct.

A motion was passed submitting all the local bills of the day to the committee on local and general laws.

Mr. Miller, of Houston—to authorize C. W. Williams, of Fulton, to publish the public acts of the present session. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. Cook—To change the time of holding the superior court of the following counties: The Flint circuit: Spalding, Butts, Rockdale, Newton and Pike. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Fort of Sumter—to appropriate \$150,000, one-half the rental of the State reader for the year 1879, to Franklin college for education. Referred to committee on education.

Mr. Russell, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, moved that the bill be referred to the committee on contested election from the Brunswick county.

The case took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to authorize common carriers to sell all unclaimed goods and deposit the net proceeds in some bank.

The judiciary committee, to whom the same was referred, reported as a substitute therefor a bill to authorize the sale by common carriers of all unclaimed goods and deposit the net proceeds of the sale to the claim of the owners, and for other purposes. The substitute was adopted.

A motion was made to amend the bill, the bill was read the third time and passed as amended.

To amend the claim law of this state. LOST.

BILL READ FIRST TIME.

Mr. Russell—To amend the superior court calendar of this state, so far as relates to the Brunswick circuit. ENDED.

ADJOURNED.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, 21st, the same was adjourned to Monday, 10 o'clock a.m.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, November 22, 1878.

The house met this morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Bacon in the chair.

Preserved by Rev. J. L. Rodgers, D.D.

The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

The journal was read and approved.

The proposed business was then taken up, and the call of the roll of counties for the introduction of new matter was begun.

Mr. White, of Schley—To re-enact a law making it a felony to practice medicine without a license.

Mr. James, of Polk—To provide for advertising wild lands in Polk county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Johnson, of Polk—To amend the constitution of Polk county, so as to amend the charter of the Christian church company. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

Mr. Johnson, of Polk—To amend the constitution of Polk county to amend the charter of the church company.

Mr. Livingston, of Newton—To authorize the legislature to have power to take up certain roads, and to make and lay out roads in the state.

Mr. Miller, of Fulton—To carry into effect constitutional provisions relative to exemption of property from taxation. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. C. C. Cox, of Fulton—To appoint a committee of twenty-four to the house to confer with a committee from the senate relative to equalization of the labor of the state. The committee will be elected by the state agricultural society, all the new trustees to be practical farmers.

Some discussion arose as to the proper time for the bill to go into effect.

Mr. Miller, of Houston—To carry into effect constitutional provisions relative to exemption of property from taxation. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon—To provide for informal assessments of railroad property in that state. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton—A bill to incorporate section overruns on railroads and to control the same by a tax of five cents per mile. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon—To provide for informal assessments of railroad property in that state. Referred to committee on corporations.

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GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.
dollar gold in New York yesterday at 105½.
closed at 105½.

Overseas, mittlings, uplands, closed in New York
yester'day at 94½; in Liverpool at 93½; in A. B.
last at 94½.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for
to-day, in Georgia, warm, clear or partly cloudy
weather, west winds, following by rising
temperature and pressure.

Daily Weather Report.
OVERSEAS OFFICES, SIGNAL CORP., U. S. A.
KINNELL HOUSE, NOVEMBER 23, 10:30 P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of
time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.95	62	S. W.	Clear.
Augusta	29.85	57	S. W.	Clear.
Savannah	29.55	53	S. W.	Cloudy.
Kinston	29.55	53	N. E.	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.65	81	S.	Very Hazy.
Indians	29.75	66	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.55	66	S. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.55	76	S. E.	Clear.
Mobile	29.55	63	S. W.	Clear.
Montgomery	29.55	63	S. W.	Clear.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., November 23, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Hu.	Direction	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.85	45	S. W.	Clear.	
12 m.	29.85	56	N. W.	Clear.	
2 p. m.	29.82	61	N. W.	Clear.	
6 p. m.	29.80	56	S. W.	Clear.	
9 p. m.	29.80	58	S. W.	Clear.	

Mean daily bar. 29.807. Maximum ther. 41°.
Mean daily ther. 55.0. Mean daily humidity. 70.

GEORGE H. ROME,
Sergeant Signal Corp., U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIG & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE

"DOMESTIC."
THE ONLY
SELLING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirements
(complete guarantee.)

Liberator to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 nov24 dif oct23

A great variety of White and
Decorated China, Dinner, Tea and
Chamber Sets, Lamp Goods, Plated
ware and Cutlery, at lower prices
than any house in Georgia, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 sep. 1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
(See Second Page.)

Dry goods, etc.—A. G. Hitchins.
A Proclamation—A. L. Colquitt.
Notice—John M. Otey.
Find Poultry—Kenode & Smith.
Dry goods, carpets, etc.—John Ryan.
\$25 reward for gold watch—Broad Street.

JUDGE T. F. Lyons, of Macon, was re-
tired at the Kimball yesterday.

The Wallack Trioplogrup troupe is at the
Markham.

Mrs. R. P. Spencer, of Columbus, Ga., is a
guest of the Kimball.

Judge T. F. Lyons, of Macon, was re-
tired at the Kimball yesterday.

The Wallack Trioplogrup troupe is at the
Markham.

Hon. Nelson Tift, of Albany, is a guest of
the Markham.

Judge Harry B. Thompson, of the eastern
circle, is at the Kimball.

General Robert Toombs, of Washington, Ga.,
arrived in this city yesterday and regis-
tered at the Kimball.

Captain George W. Adams, of Forsyth,
was in the city yesterday on railroad busi-
ness.

Mrs. C. G. Gross, No. 28 Whitehall street,
offers a beautiful line of gent's dress goods,
all new and stylish.

Fred. King, a most promising and
highly popular young physician of this city,
has recently opened a dispensary here
throughout the northern states.

Vincent will preach at the First
Methodist church to-day, and will deliver
his celebrated lectures, "That Boy's Sister,"
and that Boy, at the same place Monday
and Tuesday evenings.

Rev. S. C. Cutting, D.D., of New York,
secretary of the Baptist home mission
board, and Rev. E. Lathrop, D.D., of Con-
necticut, are at the city, and are present to-
day. The distinguished divines are in
Georgia for the purpose of conferring with
the Baptists of Georgia about locating in
Atlanta a literary and theological institu-
tion, high for the instruction of colored
people.

Mr. Watty Wallack, Mrs. Wallack, Mr.
J. A. Rider, Harry Robinson, and Mrs.
Roxie are at the Masonic Hall, and the
Wallacks are well known here, having appeared on our stage in their
charming little entertainments. Mr. Robinson
is one of the most famous industrial man-
agers in the part, and we travel together
and we are glad to see them done a good business in the Georgia towns.
They are on their way north.

Our Churches To-Day.

Church of Christ, Hunter street; Dr. A. G. Thom-
son, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.
Central Presbyterian church, Washington street;
Rev. J. T. Leftwich, D.D., pastor. Morning service
at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m.

Second Baptist church, Washington street; Rev.
A. T. Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; by
D. D. of New York, at 7 p. m. Rev. Edward Lathrop,
Sixth Baptist church, West Hunter street; Rev.
A. G. Ridgion, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by
Rev. Charles Tallakson, Bellaford, and at 6 p. m. by
the pastor.

Seventh Baptist church, Bellwood; Rev. T. A.
Hicks, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. F.
Collier, and at 6 p. m. by Rev. Charles Tallakson
of Harrison county. Services every night except
Sunday morning.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street; Rev.
H. Parkins, pastor. Morning service at 10:30 a. m.;
Sunday school at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m.

Young Sunday-school at 8 p. m. Conference
Stewart meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, Whitehall street; Rev.
J. M. Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and
at 6 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D., pastor.
Sunday school at 11 a. m.; conference Stewart
meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnent and Luckie
streets; Rev. W. F. Quilliam, pastor. Preaching
at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D.,
pastor. Sunday school at 11 a. m.; conference
Stewart meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

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meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

Young Sunday-school at 8 p. m. Conference
Stewart meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

Evans Chapel, Rev. George E. Gardner, pastor.
Morning service at 10:30 a. m.; conference
Stewart meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell
streets; Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D., pastor. Preaching
at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D.,
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Sunday school at 11 a. m.; conference Stewart
meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

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